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Hongkong, 6th November, 1908.

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BIRTH.
At Pootow, on the 5th November, the wife of C. H. M. BALFOUR, of a daughter. 1559

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOGES ROAD
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1908.

Now that PRINCE BUELOW, the German Chancellor, has delivered his reply in the Reichstag to the numerous interpellations addressed to him with regard to the Emperor's statements published recently in the London Daily Telegraph, the storm of excitement over the subject will doubtless abate. So far as the people of Great Britain are concerned, they, at any rate, must now feel better assured of the groundlessness of the suspicion, so widely entertained during the last couple of years, that the extraordinary development of the German Navy was inspired by hostility to Great Britain. Though the whole object of the KAISER'S interview was to dissipate this mischievous suspicion, we are disposed to think that the storm of protest the interview evoked in Germany has done more to achieve the Emperor's purpose than His Imperial Majesty's own statement, for it has brought into prominence the fact that there is in Germany an influential body of opinion which repudiates all suggestions of hostility to England, and desires to strengthen in every possible way the friendship existing between the two countries. When we come to reflect on what gave rise to the "constant misrepresentations by a section of British opinion of his unceasing offers of friendship" which the KAISER said in the course of his famous interview, he resented as a personal insult, we think the origin of the suspicion which has prevailed in England

is mainly traceable to his Majesty's own words and actions. There was, for instance, his famous signal to the Tsun at Revel six years ago: "The Admiral of the Atlantic greets the Admiral of the Pacific"; then there are on record such memorable epigrammatic utterances as "Our future is on the water," and "The trident ought to be in our fist." The KAISER may not have meant all that these epigrams convey, but HIS MAJESTY can scarcely complain that the British public have interpreted these utterances as voicing ambitions hostile to British naval supremacy, and constituting therefore a menace to Britain's world-wide empire. Until the Emperor's interview was published indicating that Germany's naval programme was inspired by fear of the "Yellow Peril" no explicit explanation of these extraordinary naval developments had been given to the world, and it is not surprising therefore that it was interpreted by the light which such utterances as we have quoted were supposed to shed on German policy. Yet it has always been difficult to reconcile this view with His Majesty's public speeches in which he has voiced an aspiration for the peace of the world. Only about three months ago the Emperor, speaking at Strasbourg, "rejoiced to be able to express his deepest conviction that the peace of Europe is not in danger and that it rests on the solid foundations to be easily upset by the incitements and calumnies provoked by envious and ill-disposed individuals" and yet, as the Emperor himself said in his famous interview, he has been regarded as "the arch-enemy." It is strange that HIS MAJESTY has not apparently discerned that the suspicion of which he complains is based on his own utterances and on nothing else. Germany is perfectly within her rights in building as large a navy as she likes, but whatever may be the inspiring motive it has long been a settled policy in England that there must be no departure from the two-Power standard in the naval-building programme. The recent disavowals of hostility do not affect that resolve in the least. With regard to what has been said of the purpose of Germany's navy in this part of the world we have not observed that it has caused any excitement on the part of either China, Japan or America. It was not suggested in the interview that any maritime adventure in the Far East was contemplated, and probably out here few people entertained any other thought that it was the KAISER'S idea that before many years have passed the East would adopt an aggressive attitude in this part of the world towards the West and that the West must prepare to defend its interests against the growing navies of the East. We hope and believe, however, that the day is far distant when the "problem of the Pacific" will need to be solved in any other way than by the peaceful efforts of diplomacy, and we may find abundant assurance on this point in the conventions to which England, Japan, Russia, France, and the United States have subscribed.

We are asked to mention that the Election Contest which takes place at St. Joseph's College tomorrow commences at 7 p.m. instead of 8 p.m.

Yesterday Hongkong experienced its peak temperature of the winter. The thermometer at the Peak station in the morning at nine o'clock was down to 58 degrees; at the lower station it was 12 degrees higher.

We are given to understand that the recent serious depression in silver has been brought about by sales on Indian account. For some months past the market has been practically dominated by a group of Bombay speculators who have apparently undertaken more than they can conveniently carry, and silver will not find its proper level until this pernicious influence is eliminated.—N.C. Daily News.

The following paragraph in a Peking paper must have caused a flutter in the dovecotes of the Legation quarter at Peking: "The interpreters who accompanied the Dalai Lama on his visit to the Foreign Ministers have taken notes of the various conversations. These will be written up and handed, for information, to the Grand Council, the Wai Wu Pa and the Board of Dependence." Some of these conversations will doubtless prove very interesting reading for the Chinese Government officials.

At the Marine Magistrate's Court yesterday, before Lieutenant C. W. Bokwith, R.N., the masters of seven steam launches were charged with unlawfully allowing their craft to be alongside Observation Street wharf in such a manner as to prevent the free access of other vessels. Six of the defendants pleaded guilty and were each fined \$10, in default one month's imprisonment. The other defendant, the master of the military launch "Jubilee," said he had been instructed by an officer to remain alongside. His Worship found that this had been the custom when landing troops for the King's birthday parade and dismissed the case. He suggested to the Army Service Corps, however, that in future when they required this wharf to land and embark troops they should notify the Harbour Department and the police. This would stop any trouble re-constructing.

Duke Tai Tan, who is President of the Board of Finance, is evidently devoting much attention to the reform of China's currency. Recently he summoned a meeting of the Board to consider (1) the settlement of a national system of currency; (2) the issue of paper notes; and (3) the opening of more branches of the Imperial Bank in the Provinces.

The new Siamese postage stamps which are to be issued this month on the occasion of the longest reign celebration in Bangkok, are larger than the ordinary stamps, both broader and longer, and instead of the portrait of His Majesty, the new statue of the King has been reproduced. The statue has been very carefully printed and the stamp is of handsome design.

Two Chinese were brought before Mr. C. D. Melbourne at the Magistrate's yesterday charged with being concerned in the robbery of Miss Storr of the Victoria Home, Kowloon, on October 28th when four men set upon her and snatched a bag containing \$428 from her hand. One defendant was discharged and the other was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to receive 24 strokes of the birch.

The Peking correspondent of the Times, writing on the visit of Dalai Lama to Peking inquires: "Why has the Government summoned the Dalai Lama here and closed its eyes to the complaints of the molested population? Because this great religious Prince, theoretically a vassal of China, is actually the undisputed ruler of Tibet, and China wishes to gain his support in organizing this country into provinces, as she is doing with Mongolia at the present moment. Will she succeed in persuading the Grand Lama to abandon the temporal power to wield the spiritual alone? The future will show, but it is certain that the Dalai Lama will be able to impose whatever conditions he pleases. In point of fact, China, by receiving him with full ceremonial, as a vassal, and by permitting the suite of this holy personage to ravage the country, avows her absolute powerlessness over Tibet, and shows that she is reduced to employing strategy instead of force to gain the end she proposes."

The schools of the Colony may be congratulated on the results of the Oxford Local examination this year. When it is remembered that the examination papers set for students in Hongkong are precisely the same as those set for students in England it must be considered very creditable to the Colony that 78 Hongkong boys and girls have passed the examination, and that of these 20 were Chinese and 18 Portuguese. St. Joseph's College is represented in the list by as many as 31 students; the Diocesan School and Orphanage (Mr. G. O. Piercy, headmaster) coming next with 18, including the only boy in the honours' list; 13 were from Queen's College; 9 from St. Stephen's College; 3 from the Diocesan Girls' School (Mrs. Tucker, headmistress); and one from St. Stephen's Preparatory Girls' School. Only one privately educated student figures in the list—Miss Phyllis Laumont (Miss Boulton, teacher) and it is interesting to mention that Miss Laumont's two brothers, who are at the Wei-hai-wei school, have this year passed the College of Preceptors examination.

LOCAL SPORT.

GOLF.

The monthly competition for the Captain's cup took place at Happy Valley between November 7th and November 9th. The following cards were returned:—

CAPTAIN'S CUP			
* Capt. Murray	88	12	76
C. F. Dixon	90	13	77
H. C. B. Boulton, E.N.	86	9	77
J. Douglas	90	12	78
24 entries.			
POOL			
† Staff Sergeant Tomkinson	85	16	69
Capt. Murray	88	12	76
C. F. Dixon	90	13	77
H. C. B. Boulton, E.N.	86	9	77
J. Douglas	90	12	78
W. H. Maundrell	85	3	82
A. V. Campbell	94	12	82
11 entries.			
* Winner of Cup.			
† Winner of Pool.			

BASEBALL.

A meeting of those interested in the promotion of the game of Base Ball by the Beach All-American Base Ball Club was held at the offices of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company last evening. Details of the arrangements were discussed and it was decided to call a meeting for next Thursday, the 19th November, when it is hoped arrangements will be completed and published.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

We are asked by Mrs. H. W. Bird, the acting hon. Secretary of the Ladies Rifle Association to state that entries for the Affinity competition in connection with the C. U. S. R. A. to be held at King's Park Range on November 16th should be sent direct to the Hon. Secretary. Entrance fee \$3 per pair. Ladies will fire at the 95 yards range; gentlemen at 240 yards. 303 rifles and ammunition will be supplied to gentlemen. Members of the Ladies Rifle Association are provided with the Club-rifles. Open to pairs of ladies and gentlemen, members and non-members.

CRICKET.

In the match between the "A" Team C. S. C. C. v. Craigengower "A" the following will represent the former on Craigengower ground at 2 p.m. on Saturday next:—A. M. Thornhill (Captain) F. E. Beach, C. Road, L. E. Brett, C. F. Burdett, H. Coombs, W. S. Diggins, H. Ellis, A. Gibson, J. Mackay and F. Sutton.

Reserves:—G. C. McIntosh, S. J. Clarke and W. Galt.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

REICHSTAG AND KAISER.

LONDON, November 12th.

All parties in the Reichstag have denounced the absolutism of the Crown. The greatest excitement was manifested and the debate was closed.

[BROTHER'S SERVICE.]

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

LONDON, November 10th.

Mr. Asquith, the Premier, speaking at the Lord Mayor's banquet deprecated the talk about hostile groupings of the Powers and re-echoed the Kaiser's wishes for peace. The Government meant to maintain an indubitable supremacy of the navy, not for aggression or adventure, but for the fulfilment of the duty of the Empire. The Premier declared that the settlement of the Balkan question must be consistent with the honour and the interest of Turkey.

THE CASABLANCA INCIDENT.

LONDON, November 10th.

M. Cambon and Herr Kiderlen Waechter have signed a declaration in Berlin regretting the violence of subordinate officials at the Casablanca incident, and referring the whole matter to arbitration.

GERMANY.

LONDON, November 10th.

The Reichstag was packed when Herr Basserman Wiener, the spokesman of the Liberals, fearlessly condemned the interventions of the Kaiser, and pointed out the unfavourable impressions produced everywhere by the report of the interview, also the unfortunate effect on China, Japan, and the United States when they heard that the fleet might be intended to operate in the Pacific.

Prince Buelow stated that during the past stressful days he had obtained the conviction that the Emperor would practise a greater reserve in the future; otherwise no Chancellor would accept the responsibility of office.

DEPORTING A COLONY.

The entire Hindu colony in British Columbia, including more than two thousand persons, is to be moved to British Honduras. The plan for their transference is the result of negotiations between Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Prime Minister, Lord Strathcona, the High Commissioner in London, and the Governor of Honduras. The Imperial Government will share the cost of the transportation. The Hindus are anxious to migrate, and will be employed in building railways. The plan was arranged in London recently at a meeting between Lord Strathcona and the Governor of Honduras.

AMUSING DUEL IN A TRAIN.

A passage at arms was rather more amusing than is usually the case in a car running on the electric railway between Poillipio and Napoli last month. A portly priest asked the conductor a question and received an answer, which he deemed was discourteous; thereupon the offended priest pulled the conductor as a "back meal" and "a thickener" and then boxed his ears. The conductor, who is a long, thin, iron rod and advanced to the attack with the object of running the portly priest through the body. However, before the conductor could get along the car, the priest, seeing the attack approaching, seized the sword from his scabbard, the property of a colonel, and stood forth to defend himself. The priest parried the charge skilfully; in fact, so well did he get to work, that the conductor threw away his iron rod and fled, followed by the priest who belaboured the fleeing foe as well as he could in the confined space. At last the pursued conductor into a big basket of eggs, head first, and the priest was able then to give the fleeing foe a sound drubbing before the poor man could get free of the basket and the smashed eggs. It may be mentioned that the incident afforded immense amusement to the other passengers; the laughter attracted the police, who, seeing that part of the encounter which was confined to the unfortunate egg-basket, walked, the priest and the conductor off to prison. The useful sword was restored duly to the colonel.

BOY SAVANT.

The following story comes from Boston U.S.A.:—A ten-year-old prodigy of learning, William J. Sidis, has astonished the intellectual world of Boston by passing the entrance examination into the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the highest institution of its kind in the United States, where the average age of entrants is twenty-two.

The boy is attracting the attention of psychologists, who consider that he gives support to the theory of inherited characteristics. His father, Dr. Boris Sidis, is a Russian of exceptional intellectual attainments, and his mother is a physician of unusual skill. The youngster could read and write at two years of age, and at four he spoke fluently, and read at eight four languages. Now he is capable of holding his own in discussions on the nebular hypothesis, or debating abstract problems in trigonometry.

RAND GOLD PROFITS.

The Johannesburg "Star" gives some interesting details regarding the expansion of the mining industry to be expected within the next three years, based on 16 calculations on the construction and development in hand. It reckons that within six months there will be the equivalent of 1,800 more stamps during 1909 and 1910 the equivalent of 1,815 stamps more will be added, and subsequently the equivalent of a further 1,600, increasing production by 50 per cent. and profits by \$500,000 (half a million) sterling monthly.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, November 12th.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before His Honour Sir FRANCIS PIGOTT (Chief Justice).

APPLICATION FOR ADJUDICATION.

Re the Yuen On Company.

Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell) appeared for the petitioning creditor, Mr. Crowther Smith (of Messrs. Alameda and Smith) appeared for one of the partners in the debtor firm, and Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) for the other two.

Mr. Goldring said the first meeting of creditors was held on March 17th and adjourned, and the second was held on September 6th when it was resolved by the necessary majority that the debtor should be adjudicated bankrupt and Mr. Wakeman appointed Official Receiver.

Mr. Dixon said he had not had notice of this application. This was an old matter and he appeared formerly for two of the partners in the debtor firm who opposed the receiving order. His Lordship ordered an issue to be tried as to whether Mr. Dixon's clients were partners and also as to the act of bankruptcy.

Mr. Goldring—They abandoned it.

Mr. Dixon—They did not.

Mr. Goldring—Mr. Dixon's clients were given notice of the second meeting, and they did not attend.

His Lordship (to Mr. Dixon)—You say that issue was tried on your application?

Mr. Dixon—No, I opposed the receiving order, and your Lordship ordered an issue.

His Lordship—Whose allegation was it made on?

Mr. Dixon—I appeared for two partners in the debtor firm and we alleged that the petitioning creditor had conspired with the third partner to throw the firm into bankruptcy. We further alleged that the partner who had committed the act of bankruptcy was not in such a position of management that he could commit an act of bankruptcy, and we further disputed the petitioning creditor's debt and said that the promissory note given by the hostile partner was advanced for the hostile partner's benefit.

His Lordship—Apparently the burden of proof was on you. You alleged certain things which caused the issue to be tried and nobody has taken any steps. We cannot have an issue hanging on for six months.

Mr. Dixon—I did not know of this. I think I was entitled to notice.

Mr. Goldring—I am quite sure Mr. Wakeman gave everybody notice.

Mr. Dixon—I did not attend the meeting of creditors.

Mr. Goldring—You came in just after the meeting was over.

Mr. Dixon—Will your Lordship allow the matter to stand over for a week? The Official Receiver has no objection.

Mr. Goldring—We want to get on with the bankruptcy.

His Lordship (to Mr. Dixon)—Are you serious in your contention?

Mr. Dixon—I think I am entitled to have an opportunity of considering what my position is.

His Lordship—You have had time since April.

Mr. Dixon—The matter was brought before your Lordship since April. It was brought before Mr. Justice Gompertz in the form of an issue, and he referred it back to your Lordship.

His Lordship granted the adjournment order.

A QUESTION OF DOMICILE.

Re Chan Yau Shan.

Mr. Smith appeared in this matter on behalf of the petitioning creditor to apply for a receiving order, and Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared to oppose the petition.

Mr. Kong Sing thought the onus of proof was on the petitioning creditor.

Mr. Lordship—You allege something?

Mr. Kong Sing—Yes.

His Lordship—Then it is on you.

Mr. Kong Sing—I can put my witness in the box. There is a notice of intention to go on. I thought before the issue was tried that we should decide what it was.

His Lordship—The issue is quite clear.

Mr. Kong Sing then called his client, who said debtor resided in Annam.

The further hearing was adjourned.

—THE ALLIANCE ESTATE.

Re S. E. M. Allans.

In this case Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) represented the debtor and Mr. J. Scott Harston (of Messrs. Evans and Harston) and Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for creditor.

Mr. Dixon stated that when this case was before the Court last week his Lordship adjourned it because he was not satisfied as to the sufficiency of the assets. In this case the assets consisted of \$12,600 payable by monthly instalments of \$400 a month. There was a declaration on the file stating that the liabilities amounted to about \$27,000, so the assets would yield nearly 50 per cent.

His Lordship—I don't follow that.

Mr. Dixon—The assets are \$12,600.

His Lordship—The assets are \$400 a month for three years.

Mr. Dixon—That is so. At a meeting of creditors held on November 4th, as shown by an affidavit filed by Mr. Hastings, there were creditors present whose debts amounted to about \$15,000, and they unanimously resolved that the debtor should be made bankrupt. It is in the interest of the creditors that he should be made bankrupt. In addition to the creditors who attended the meeting I understand that Mr. Harston, who appears for the National Bank, is agreeable to a receiving order being made.

Mr. Harston—It is only for the purpose of protecting the assets that I consent.

Mr. Dixon—Some of the creditors suggest that this sale was not a bona fide sale. But

your Lordship cannot deal with that now as the purchaser of the property, Mr. Marston, is not before your Lordship. If it is not a bona fide sale the Official Receiver will be the proper person to tackle that.

His Lordship—Why shouldn't I consider now whether the sale is a proper one, and likely to be carried through? I might make an order, as Mr. Harston suggested, to protect the assets, but he must have some assets to protect.

Mr. Harston—As far as the \$400 a month is concerned, I don't at all acquiesce in the way Mr. Dixon is putting it. We would prefer to have the estate ministered in bankruptcy provided this sale could be set aside.

His Lordship—Supposing I make the order I do not wish it to be understood that I sanctioned this idea of \$400 a month.

Mr. Dixon—If your Lordship makes a receiving order that can be considered afterwards. When this meeting of creditors was held on the 4th, all seemed to have thought that this sale ought not to have taken place, and they unanimously agreed to a receiving order being made in order that they might consider the position with the Official Receiver as to whether the sale could be opposed.

Mr. Kong Sing—I oppose the making of an order.

His Lordship—I am quite satisfied, as the case is now put before me, that it is a proper case for an order.

Mr. Kong Sing—Will your Lordship make an interim receiving order and appoint a receiver and manager at once? So long as the property is taken out of the hands of the present person to whom it is alleged it has been sold, well and good. If a manager is not appointed, the goods may divide.

His Lordship—I think it would be wise for me to appoint a manager.

Mr. Dixon—Subject to any rights which the purchaser may have.

His Lordship—You don't appear for the purchaser?

Mr. Dixon—Yes I do.

His Lordship—No, you don't, you have no locus standi.

Mr. Dixon—As much as my friend!

His Lordship—Oh no, you haven't. I think this is a case for a manager. It is not a sale which the Official Receiver in bankruptcy could possibly sanction.

Mr. Harston—It is an assignment of all his assets.

Mr. Dixon—It does not follow that it is a sale the Official Receiver can upset?

His Lordship—The Official Receiver will take such steps with regard to the sale as he thinks proper, and appoint such a manager as he thinks fit.

Mr. Dixon—Will your Lordship give me liberty to apply in Chambers on behalf of the purchaser? He says he is the owner of the property.

His Lordship—The Official Receiver must start it.

Mr. Dixon—At the present time we must consider whether that sale was a good sale. Your Lordship is giving power to the Official Receiver to appoint a manager of somebody else's property.

His Lordship left all questions in this matter to be decided by the Official Receiver.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

Before His Honour Mr. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (Acting Puisne Judge).

A DISPUTED CONTRACT.

Messrs. Wallum and Co. were sued by Lui Pai Wong to recover \$1278.04, being as to \$1,179.04 due for work done for and on behalf of the defendants, and as to \$100, amount deposited with the defendants as a guarantee for the due performance of the work. The plaintiff waived the sum of \$278.04 to bring the action within the summary jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. G. E. Morrell (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell) appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. F. P. Hett (of Messrs. Bruton and Hutt) for the defendant.

Mr. Morrell said the claim was for work done in connection with the steamer "Christian Bore." The defendant's contractors had already admitted the contract and had made an offer of \$1,000 in settlement, but had refused to pay any costs.

After hearing the evidence, his Lordship entered judgment for plaintiff with costs.

THE NEW P. AND O. STEAMERS.

The largest vessel yet built at Greenock, the "Malva," a twin-screw steamer of 11,500 tons gross measurement, was launched on Oct. 10 from the yard of Messrs. Caird and Co. She is the first of two similar vessels to the order of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the second vessel, the "Mantua," being on the stocks adjacent to those just vacated by the "Malva," and nearing the launching stage. A third and similar vessel, the "Moorea," was launched in August from the yard of Messrs. Barclay, Curle and Co., Whiteinch, this also being the largest steamer ever sent off the stocks at Whiteinch. All three vessels are intended for the P. and O. Company's service to India and Australia. They will be the largest in the fleet, which they will augment by almost 35,000 tons, bringing the total tonnage up to 415,000 tons, and the average of each ship of the existing fleet up to 6,730 tons. The dimensions of the "Malva" as of her sisters are:—Length, 560 ft.; breadth, 61 ft.; and depth (to spar deck), 38 ft. 3 in., and she is fitted with accommodation of the highest class for 400 first-class and 20 second-class passengers. She will be fitted by her builders with quadruple expansion engines capable of propelling her at a high speed. The vessels will be steered and her cargo will be worked by hydraulic gear of up-to-date character for rapidity and silence in working.

SHOT IN A STREET RIOT.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

At the Magistrate's yesterday afternoon Mr. J. R. Wood, sitting as coroner, conducted an inquiry into the circumstances of the death of Chai Loi, who was fatally shot in the street riot on November 2nd. The jury was composed of Messrs E. A. Long, C. D. Sullivan, and C. B. Hayward. Chief Inspector Baker represented the police on behalf of Inspector Smith who has had to return to hospital.

Dr. Koch, of the Government Civil Hospital, said that on November 2nd a Chinese whose name was stated to be Chai Loi was admitted to hospital suffering from two wounds, one on each hip, said to have been caused by a bullet. He was in a condition of shock and apparently bleeding inwardly. His condition necessitated an operation, as it was thought his intestines were perforated, and witness operated on him. He found the intestine perforated in seven places. The wounds in the hip were one continuous wound caused by the tearing of the bullet. He called a little after the operation but died next morning. His condition was hopeless from the first. Hemorrhage, perforation of the intestine, and the bullet wound were the cause of death. He was of opinion that the bullet must have struck direct without hitting any other object first.

Chief Inspector Baker said he was not present when the shooting occurred. He posted certain constables for picket duty in the city. These pickets had been on duty since 9 p.m. on Sunday evening. A picket was on duty near the "Land we live in" Hotel. His name was C. E. Brook. He was accompanied by an Indian policeman. Witness visited the picket about 12.30 shortly before the firing took place. He returned about 1.30. At 1.30 everything appeared to be quiet, but at 1.30 he brought up a body of police, having in the meantime been informed of the disturbance. On arrival there he found dense crowds in the street and quantity of bricks and tiles on the roadway. There were about 500 coolies and they were making a great noise. At that time three bluejackets passed in richness, and made the remark "Harry up, your man are getting a rough time." Witness told the man to charge. They said the butt ends of their rifles and drove the mob along to Hollywood Road. The greatest crowd was in the lane opposite the old market. When his men charged stones were not thrown. The crowd fell back when they saw the police preparing to charge. When witness got near Hollywood Road he saw the deceased lying on the roadway, with Sergeant Hedge standing beside him. The sergeant said he had sent for an ambulance and witness told him to accompany him to the hospital. While they were attending the man the crowd had gathered in Jervois Street and the police having been reinforced, charged the crowd. Stones were then thrown. During the disturbance the police were armed with carbines and supplied with ball cartridges, while several European police carried revolvers. The hukoungs had mukoungs only.

P. C. Brook was questioned by the Magistrate before giving his evidence. He stated he went on duty on the day in question in Queen's Road at 12 P. M. Cooper and three Indian constables were with him. Witnesses carried a revolver and six rounds of ammunition. The Indian constables each had a carbine and ten rounds of ball cartridge. They advanced from No. 5 station towards Jervois Street leaving two Indian constables on guard at two shops in Queen's Road, and witness was placed on guard at a shop near the "Land we live in," while Sgt. Cooper was placed on guard in Jervois Street. Sgt. Cooper came to him for assistance but before witness reached Jervois Street the sergeant sent him to ask for the assistance of three petty officers who were in the International Hotel. All five then went into Jervois Street, where a tremendous crowd was attempting to break into shops. On seeing the police and the officers the mob turned their attention to them and threw bricks and tiles at them. They charged the crowd repeatedly with truncheons and on most occasions the crowd fell back when charged. Some Chinese stood out from the crowd and incited the rest to violence, and the outbreak became so bad that the police had to fall back from Jervois Street by way of Morrison Street. They charged the crowd about 1.15 p.m. The police fell back on the "Land we live in" because the crowd was pressing them, and the crowd threw bricks and bamboo at them. Some of them were armed with hooks. The police stood under the verandah. Things became so bad that Sgt. Cooper drew his revolver and fired one round in the air. The crowd took no notice but continued to throw bricks. Sgt. Cooper left to telegraph for assistance, and the remainder charged the crowd repeatedly. They had always to return to shelter to protect themselves and guard the shop. An Indian constable was struck by a missile on the temple. This was not the first casualty as one of the petty officers was badly handled by the crowd. The other Indian constable bandaged his comrade's wound, and while witness discharged his revolver three times in order to overawe the crowd which was pressing them, petty officers Wright and Beer picked up the Indian's carbine and fired. The crowd did not give way at all, but reinforcements came up and the crowd fell back. Then it was discovered that a man had been wounded. From where they stood thick dense crowd blocked Queen's Road.

Police Sgt. Cooper said he was in command of the party of which P. C. Brook was one, on November 2nd, his duty being to keep order in Queen's Road and Jervois Street. They charged the crowd in Jervois Street from 12.30 till 1.30 or 1.45, and had ultimately to fall back into Queen's Road, the crowd being too much for them. Stones, bricks and pieces of wood were thrown at them. He posted a party at

the "Land we live in" consisting of P. C. Brook, three petty officers of the Royal navy and two Indians. Stones and bricks were thrown at them and the crowd became thicker. Repeatedly the police and naval men charged the mob. Then witness drew his revolver and fired it in the air in order to show the crowd that they had loaded firearms and would use them, if necessary. Before going to telephone for assistance he told P. C. Brook not to fire, and not to allow the Indians to lead their carbines. He had to go a third time before he could communicate with the Central and had to go to No. 5 Police Station for assistance. He returned with Sergeant Hedge and several Indians and found that a man had been shot. Witness asked "who fired?" Petty officer Wright replied "I did."

Petty Officer Wright, of the "Alacrity," having been cautioned by his Worship, said that on November 2nd he was in the International Hotel with two petty officers. Sgt. Cooper called them to assist in keeping order, and they helped the police, charging the crowd for about one hour and a half. The crowd becoming too strong for them, they fell back to the "Land we live in," where the crowd closed in on them on every side. Bricks, flower pots and bottles were thrown at them and two men dressed differently to the others carried revolvers in one hand and Chinese placards in the other. They kept calling out "tai tai!" About three revolver shots were fired from the crowd, one of which narrowly missed his shoulder. The party stood this for about a quarter of an hour when he heard an English voice saying "fire in the air," the crowd being then within ten yards and some of the men displaying hooks. Another charge was made during which witness was separated from his associates. He was separated for some time during which he had his head cut open in several places. He captured one of the ringleaders and pulled him through the crowd. When the order to fire was given firearms were discharged. Witness was struck on the breast with a brick. This made him feel a little giddy. On recovering he asked one of the Indians for his carbine and on receiving it asked for some blank cartridges. He was informed that they had only ball cartridges. He took two rounds and fired one shot at an angle to clear the mob and pass over the houses. The Indian constables ran away and his two colleagues took him to the Central Police Station where he learned that a man had been shot. He told Inspector Smith that he had fired two or three shots. He only fired two. The Indian constables ran away after they were hit. The reason they fired was because they were outnumbered. He informed the police that the revolvers were fired from the crowd.

P. C. Brook recalled said shots were fired from there were two. When he fired in the air Petty officer Wright also fired. Sgt. Cooper was recalled. You stated that when you returned to Queen's Road you found this body on the pavement. You spoke to Wright about it—I spoke to him before I went to the body. Did you draw his attention to it?—No. He says he did not know until he went to the Police Station that a man had been shot? In this true?—I could not say. Petty Officer Beer spoke to assisting the police on the occasion in question, Sgt. Cooper supplying him with a stick to use in charging the crowd. When matters became serious, witness at the request of Sgt. Cooper went off and obtained the assistance of three Indians. The sergeant then went to get reinforcements. The crowd charged and some one said "better fire on them." Some one fired and witness took the carbine from the wound; Indian said "I fired one round. Altogether he fired three or four. After the first shot the crowd came up but he brought the carbine to the present and they fell back. They carried on like this for some time and he fired again. From the first shot till the last firing must have lasted for about twenty minutes. Witness fired in the air. He was accustomed to the use of rifle. He did not fire at the mob.

Did you see this man fall?—I was firing up the street.

You consider none of your bullets could have hit him?—No Sir.

When did you first know a man had been hit?—I saw him on the footpath. I saw Sgt. Cooper go up to him: I did not know he was shot. I was told he was the man.

When were you told that?—After leaving the place.

James Buchanan, a petty officer, deposed to seeing Constable Brooks fire his revolver in the air. Petty Officers Beer and Wright both fired rifles. They fired high, but he could not say how often they fired.

The father of deceased said that on the day in question his son was taking some guests to make purchases.

Ludian P. C. 651 testified to being struck by a stone during the riots. He did not know who fired, as he was sleeping for about five minutes.

Petty Officer Buchanan, recalled, said shots were fired at the police from the mob. Indian Constable 794 said he handed his rifle to a European constable who passed it on to a sailor, and the sailor fired two shots. He fired high. He did not see any shots fired by the crowd. They only threw stones.

Police Sgt. Cooper called on him for assistance, as the mob had taken charge. When witness appeared on the scene he saw the constable and one sailor with arms at the ready near the "Land we live in" Hotel. Witness told the police to unload, and they did. Then the crowd made a rush at the police and had to be beaten off with batons. Witness saw that a man had

been shot, and was told by the crowd that a sailor had shot him. Witness would not have fired without orders from a superior authority.

The Coroner, in summing up, told the jurors there was nothing before them to show from which rifle this bullet came. They could not hold anybody responsible for the death of the man. In order to bring in a verdict of manslaughter they would have to have evidence that one person had fired the shot that actually killed this man. There was no such evidence and it seemed to him that they had no option but to bring in a verdict of accidental death.

The jury retired at five minutes past five, returning into Court ten minutes later, when they brought in a verdict of accidental death caused by a bullet wound fired by the police or one of the petty officers from H.M.S. "Alacrity" who assisted the police in suppressing the riot. In the circumstances the jury considered their action in firing quite justified. They also wished to commend the action of the three naval men in going to the assistance of the police.

His Worship remarked that he been struck throughout by the tact and self-control shown by the police. Both as individuals and as a force they had every reason to be proud of their record during the riot. He agreed with the jury further that the petty officers were to be commended in answering the call of the police on this occasion. At the same time he did not find himself altogether in agreement with the verdict of the jury. It was a serious matter to use firearms in a riot, especially when the police received orders from a superior officer not to fire. His Worship's view was that there was nothing to justify the police officer in departing from his instructions. He further thought that no firearms had been used by the rioters, and that nothing at all occurred which justified the petty officers in using firearms. He agreed with the jury that the conduct of the police, and the petty officers in going to the assistance of the police was to be commended on this occasion. Both the police in general and the petty officers deserved the commendations and thanks of the public, which his Worship gave them. He concluded by discharging and thanking the jury.

LICENSING PROSECUTIONS.

At the Magistrate's yesterday two interesting summonses were heard by Mr. Wood. G. Bertolone, of 37 Queen's Road Central, and Carl Fiedler, manager of the Café Weissmann, 34 Queen's Road Central, were separately summoned for that they, being adjacent licensees, did unlawfully sell by retail intoxicating liquors other than as an adjunct to their business or did keep a public bar. Detective Sgt. O'Sullivan conducted the prosecution, Mr. E. J. Grist appearing for Mr. Bertolone, and Mr. P. W. Goldring for Mr. Fiedler.

The summons against the former defendant was heard first. P. C. Brook stated that on Tuesday, 3rd inst., at about 8 p.m., he and P. C. Patterson and two others entered the premises in question and called for three bottles of beer and one lemon squash. The drinks cost \$1.30 in all. He produced the chit.

His Worship—You called for no eatables whatever?—No, Sir.

Were they supplied?—When we called for the drinks cakes were brought in plates, also glasses. Did you consume any eatables?—No.

His Worship—Do you dispute the facts?—No, Sir.

Cross-examined—Did you see the defendant?—After the drinks had been served.

Did you call for any more?—Yes, but Mr. Bertolone refused.

Unless food was ordered?—I don't know about that.

His Worship—Mr. Bertolone is the licensee of these premises?

Witness—Yes.

His Worship—Are these facts similar to what you wish to prove in the other case?

Sgt. O'Sullivan—Yes with the exception that I was supplied with beer myself.

Mr. Grist submitted that defendant could not be held liable on a criminal charge for the action of his servant. They had it in evidence that he was absent, but directly he came in and liquor was called for without food he said "you can't be supplied." Defendant had used every endeavour not to create any breach of his license; in fact he had a note on all his tables warning customers that they must call for something to eat.

His Worship—How long has it been on the tables?

Mr. Grist—Since the summons.

His Worship—It is not relative to the summons.

His Worship—The system is perfectly clear. This chit is one of many, and the responsible cashier ought to have noticed that drinks only were supplied. This matter is two sided. It is a matter of revenue, such license being only half the fee of a full license. It is also a matter of regulating the drink traffic, because the justices would not have been willing to grant a full license to these premises. The matter is more serious because there is a previous conviction against the Japanese restaurant for a similar breach. The defendant cannot plead ignorance. I fine him \$10.

The summons against Mr. Fiedler was then heard.

Mr. Goldring said this case was different, because the license transferred from Mr. Weissmann to Mr. Fiedler contained no restriction; it was simply a license to sell.

His Worship admitted that this was a distinct point and he would take time to consider it.

Mr. Goldring asked that the summons be made more explicit.

Adjourned for a week.

PARIS LETTER.

[WRITTEN FOR THE "DAILY PRESS."]

October 9th.

Now that Paris is "herself again" and that most of the Ministers have returned to the capital after the summer vacation, Cabinet Councils have been resumed. So long, however, as M. Fallières remains at Rambouillet, the members of the Cabinet are, of course, obliged to meet at the President's country seat, where, after the transaction of State affairs, they are the guests of M. and Madame Fallières to luncheon at the castle. When M. Clemenceau is present he is ever the ruling spirit of the Council. His strong personality brooks little interference, and even M. Fallières may be said to preside only in name. The "battailleur" temperament of the French Premier is not an easy one to manage, and when his liver is out of order—a not infrequent occurrence—his colleagues of the Ministry wisely hesitate to argue with him. When the President of the Republic is in Paris the Cabinet Councils are held at the Elysée. Under the Second Empire they took place at the Tuilleries, in a salon adjoining Napoleon the Third's cabinet or study. The Emperor and his Ministers were grouped round an oval table, covered with a green cloth. Napoleon occupied a *fauteuil* or arm-chair, with his back to the chimney, while the Ministers sat on chairs. While the affairs of State were under discussion his Majesty smoked incessantly, and signed innumerable documents. He was an excellent listener, accepted with courtesy every observation made, even when he did not agree with it, and, when he had an objection to offer, made it with studied politeness. He was also a model of patience, even when his Ministers were more than prolix, and instead of interrupting them, used to make an almost imperceptible movement towards the clock, as if he wished to assure himself that the hour of *déjeuner* had not yet arrived.

In 1859, when the Empress was named Regent, she took part in the deliberations of the Council of the Empire. The ex-Empress Eugénie that is to-day, always had a great deal to say at these conferences, and spoke with much vivacity. The last Council over which Her Majesty presided was held on September 3rd, 1870—a tragic date for the Napoleonic dynasty, as most people will remember. It was the date of Sedan, and that of which the late Emperor and the remainder of MacMahon's army (90,000) surrendered to the King of Prussia. Gambetta was the most striking figure of the Government of National Defence under the Third Republic. When his feelings got the better of him he used to emphasise his opinions at the Cabinet Council by hammering with his fist on the table, and not infrequently he rose from his place, and strode up and down the room, talking all the time and gestulating as he walked. Your correspondent who was an intimate friend of Gambetta well remembers sitting by his side at a political meeting held in Paris, and getting his new silk hat battered in by a blow from Gambetta's mighty fist! M. Thiers was always delighted when the programme of business at a Ministerial Council gave rise to a debate on Customs duties or tariffs. The Council used to assemble at eleven o'clock, but before the President of the Republic—"Le petit père Thiers"—as he was familiarly called, being so little—had seen the heads of the various departments and all the functionaries who could throw light on current affairs. The consequence was that when the discussion commenced he was sometimes better informed than his Ministers—a circumstance which was not at all to his liking.

To Marshal MacMahon political questions were a bugbear, and with the exception of military questions, it is probable that he took very little interest in what passed at the Cabinet Councils. If a Ministry were defeated by a vote of the Chamber, he showed little emotion. Those who presided over the majority of the Government departments were, after all, only civilians, for whom he had the greatest contempt. There was nothing he detested so much as conferring a decoration on a civilian, and when a proposal of this kind came before the Council it inevitably led to an interminable discussion. M. Grévy, in spite of his meanness, was a model President of the Republic, and when he took the head of the table at a Cabinet Council he directed its discussions with skill and diplomacy. His successor, the late murdered M. Carnot, was *l'honnête homme* who let his Ministers talk as long as they wished to, never interrupting them, even by a gesture. It used to be said of him that he was made of zinc, and those who sat with him at the green table at the Elysée might well have believed it. M. Casimir-Périer very soon had enough of the high office to which he was elected. His successor was the decorative Felix Faure. He never came to the Ministerial banquets without a flower in his button-hole, and his famous gaiters which caused so many to smile. His coat was always of the latest cut, and by Frenchmen he will ever be remembered as the "smart" President par excellence. As a politician and statesman he showed no striking merit. One of his little weaknesses was the use of the personal pronoun "we." M. Loubet was genial and agreeable, and whether in the discharge of his multifarious functions outside of the Elysée or presiding at the Councils of his Ministers, he always exhibited a tact and good sense which have earned for him the reputation of one of the best French Presidents.

THE WINE-GROWING INDUSTRY. Marcelin Albert, who schooled something like fam-dur-ing last year's wine crisis in the Midi, in which it will perhaps be remembered, he acted as the leader of the malcontents or grumblers, is again on the war path. He has just issued an appeal to the wine growers of the Hérault for the defence of unapostrophed

wines. He, however, declares that the fall in the price of wine calls for a new campaign, not political, but against the "mod-makers" of all kinds who offer wine at ridiculously low prices. He is once more ready to put himself at the head of those who are prepared to take action under his leadership. The General Federation of Wine Growers has also taken action, and has put up notices at Agde, in the Hérault, and in the surrounding districts, calling upon the growers not to sell wine at famine prices. Those who do not obey these instructions will be severely boycotted. With regard to the crisis in Champagne brought about by the mildew, the Wine Merchants' Association has decided to make a grant of £18,000 to the growers for measures of protection and relief. A further sum of £24,000 will be advanced for the purposes of loans, and to this the State will add \$96,000, so that in all £134,000 will be thus available.

SILLY FASHIONS. It appears that some of the present-day fashions owe their origin to physical defects. The elevated hand-shake (a stupid custom) is one of these. It appears that a Prince, a leader of society in Paris, had a carpal bone or some such inconvenient and painful growth on his shoulder. Whenever a friend gave him a hand-shake, the operation, as far as the Prince was concerned, was most painful. To prevent this he raised his hand horizontally to his shoulder. This new method of hand-shake was the most awkward and admission of certain persons always on the look-out for the latest in society, who thought that the Prince had inaugurated a new fashion, whereas he only did so to relieve pain.

FREE TRADE IN HORSE-FLESH. An agitation has been begun in the North of France in favour of free trade in horse-flesh, or a considerable reduction in the import duties imposed thereon. Horse-flesh destined for the poor man's dinner-table had to pay a higher duty than was levied for the noble animals intended for the pleasures of the rich. Parliament, in consequence of this, is asked to either reduce very considerably or else altogether to abolish the present duties on imported horses, destined for human consumption in this country. Statistics supplied by the sanitary veterinary department with regard to the consumption of horse and ass flesh show that last year 61,803 horses and 1,190 asses were slaughtered for distribution amongst the 700 hippic butchers or retailers of horse-flesh in this city and the suburbs.

LACE HANDKERCHIEFS. Few ladies are aware that it was the unfortunate Empress Josephine who introduced the fashion of dainty lace handkerchiefs in France. Her Majesty suffered from bad teeth, and cast about for some means to hide the defect. The emerald handkerchief with rich lace was the outcome. If the Empress wished to laugh or had to open her mouth widely, the handkerchief was requisitioned. The grace with which she handled it was so perfect that its effect was as agreeable as a silken skin or laughing eyes.

EXAGGERATED COIFFURES. A though in years gone by French women enjoyed a just reputation for the abundance and beauty of their hair, it appears that to-day, owing to the demand for exaggerated coiffures, nature no longer suffices to satisfy the requirements of fashion. Parisiennes have long been accustomed to draw upon the provinces when in need of supplementary locks, and the girls of Normandy and Brittany made small fortunes by selling the luxurious tresses to the hair-dressers' travellers who every year attended the *foires aux cheveux* or "hair-fairs," and bought up the surplus hair of the country maidens and domestics. But now the provinces, either because the fashion for elaborate coiffures has reached them, too, or because they have sold all the hair they could spare, are no longer in a position to cope with the requirements of the hairdressers, and as a result, Parisian coiffures have been obliged to import large stocks of artificial hair from abroad. Even China has been laid under tribute, but the result is said to be far from satisfactory. Chinese *naïves* are not worth more than 50 francs the *kilo* (a little more than 2 lbs.), for the hair of the Celestial is hard and coarse, and has to be manipulated with acids before it is ready for use. The tresses of the Normandy and Brittany women are fair, soft and uniform, and easily realise 1,500 francs the *kilo*. Natural white hair in perfect condition realises often twice as much, or 3,000 francs per *kilo*.

THE DUTIFUL CHINAMAN.

A Chinaman residing in Wellington, N.Z., was ordered by the court to pay 2s. 6d. weekly for the maintenance of his wife. The first monthly instalment was accompanied by the following note: "To the Great Prince of the Temple of Justice—O. High Excellence—I quail before thy terrible eye. Thy message of blue has reached thy servant in regard to his wife. Light of my eyes. In trembling compliance I enclose your Excellence the ten bob demanded."

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report: On the 12th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen moderately over China, and fallen slightly in the Philippines.

Pressure is low over the Pacific to the Eastward of the S. part of the Philippines Archipelago.

The depression in the North is still shown to the N.E. of Japan, and the high pressure area runs over the Upper Yangtze.

Very strong monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—Hongkong & Neighbourhood. {winds, fresh; {N.E. winds, {strong to gale

Formosa Channel {winds, {strong to gale

South coast of China between {winds, {strong to gale

Hongkong and Lemoak {winds, {strong to gale

South coast of China between {winds, {strong to gale

Hongkong and Hainan {winds, {strong to gale

Hongkong and Hainan {winds, {strong to gale

Hongkong and Hainan {winds, {strong to gale

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Hongkong, 13th July, 1908.

SHIPPING.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS
The C.P.R. str. *Empress of China* arrived Yokohama at 4.30 p.m. on Wednesday the 11th inst., and left again at 10 p.m. same day for Kobe where she is due to arrive at 9 p.m. on Thursday the 12th inst.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of Japan* arrived Nagasaki at 8 a.m. on Thursday the 12th inst., and left again at 4 p.m. same day for Kobe where she is due to arrive at 6 a.m. on Saturday the 14th inst.

The Indo-China str. *Namsang* from Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for this port on 11th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Iyo Maru* (American Line) left Shanghai on the 12th inst., and is expected here on the 15th inst. at daylight.

RE-ENTRY INSURANCE LOSS.
The Waimai str. Shipping Company's steamer Sir John Jackson, which went ashore on Breunus Shoal, Ceylon, at the beginning of last month was valued at £2,600. Her cargo of rice and maize, which was insured on the Continent, was valued at £250,000.

Specifications are now ready to be issued to private builders (says a Glasgow correspondent) for five cruisers of the *Banana* type. Their horse power will be 22,000. The outstanding success of the Indomitable, and more recently the *Infatigable* (the fastest cruiser afloat), has practically assured Clyde builders of a good share of the new work.

DISASTROUS RETURNS.
Those who could see no reason for a spurt in shipbuilding until shipping showed some signs of revival seem to have stood on firm ground. The quarterly returns, issued last month by Lloyd's Register, tell of no improvement in the situation in the shipyards. On the contrary, they afford evidence of a distinct setback.

Shipbuilding orders of which a good deal has been heard of late could not have been mythical, but, all told, they have scarcely made an impression on the total work in hand. On Sept. 30 last there was under construction in the United Kingdom merchant shipping of a total of 733,378 tons. At the end of June the figure was 799,178, so that there had been actually a reduction to the extent of almost 66,000 tons. It is pointed out that this is the lowest total recorded by Lloyd's Register since 1899.

It was said that a large number of orders had been held back pending the settlement of the engineers' strike on the North-East Coast, and that these were then hurriedly given out. A fear that shipbuilding material might become dearer was also mentioned as a reason for an avoidance of delay in contracting. How slight these influences have been is now made clear by the returns. With the sole exception of Belfast, every shipbuilding district in the country has less, and not more, work in hand than it had three months ago. It was generally known that Belfast had a good winter's work before it, but it is now clear that it stands quite alone in that category. We are building fewer ships, (says a London contemporary) alike for home consumption and for foreign requirement. Our best outside customer at the moment is beyond all question the Colonies, for which we have under construction as much as 49,000 tons. We are doing as good a far as Scandinavian countries and for France and Brazil, but a good deal less for Germany.

ACTRESS AND THE MATINEE HAT.
Miss Evelyn Millard, writing from the *Gazette* Theatre to a London contemporary on the subject of the matinee hat says: "As a manager I sympathise with the ticketholder who maintains that, having paid for his seat, he is entitled to an unobstructed view of the stage, whilst as a woman I feel there is something to be said for the point of view of the lady. Surely it is for the milliners to solve the problem. Just as they have got over the difficulty of the creation both of a practical and becoming headgear for morning, so surely will they—if they set their minds to it—devise a practical and at the same time absolutely becoming theatre 'cap,' a form of headgear barely larger than the head it is designed to cover, and yet, so dainty and charming that every woman would feel happy in wearing it."

THE PHONOPHORE IN INDIA.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" writes: "The extraordinary new instrument known as the Phonophore, for long distance talking, which the N. W. Railway have just put up between Lahore and Simla, is already from Lahore over the wires with the Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Wynne and Mr. Finlay in Simla. Every word was heard over this astonishing interval of space clearly and distinctly at either end, and Lord Kitchener expressed himself as being very pleased."

The possibilities of the new invention for military, strategic, political, administrative, and commercial use are so great as to be not easily calculated.

INTIMATIONS

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MESSRS. H. SKOTT & CO., of Victoria, Hongkong, have on the 13th of July, 1906, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following TRADE MARKS:

- (1) A STEAMER enclosed by a rope with a knot at each side.
- (2) A TEACUP and TEA CUP and the words "TEA SERVICE BRAND."
- (3) A MELON lying on its side with a leaf projecting from the skin on each side and the words "MELON BRAND" in English and Chinese.
- (4) A SNAKE and the words "SNAKE BRAND" in English and Chinese.
- (5) A COAT-OF-ARMS with a white cross in the middle and the words "COAT-OF-ARMS."
- (6) AN ELECTRIC FAN and the words "FAN BRAND" in English and Chinese.
- (7) A DOVE flying across a cloud and the word "PURITY" repeated twice.
- (8) A LEOPARD with the words "LEOPARD BRAND" in English and Chinese.
- (9) A MOOSE enclosed by an oval band on each side of which a Moose's head is inserted.

in the name of H. SKOTT & Co. who claim to be the Sole Proprietors thereof.

Trade Marks Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8 are intended to be used by the Applicants forthwith in respect of FLOUR in Class 42.

Trade Marks Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 have been used by the Applicants in respect of FLOUR in Class 42.

Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, or of the Undersecretary.

Dated the 17th day of September, 1906.

DENNIS & BOWLEY,

Solicitors for the Applicants.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LTD., of Victoria, Hongkong, has on the 24th day of September, 1906, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following TRADE MARKS:

The word "LOTUS"

in the name of the DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED, who claims to be the Sole Proprietor thereof.

The Trade Mark is intended to be used by the applicant, forthwith, in respect of Butter, Milk, Cream, Cheese and other Dairy Products in Class 42.

A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 15th day of October, 1906.

DENNIS & BOWLEY,

Solicitors for the Applicant.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that IP WING CHOW, FUNG CHI YUEN, IP KAM KWONG, WONG YAT WAN, and FUNG LAM SANG, trading together in co-partnership as the TUNG FU TAI Firm of No. 60, Connaught Road West Victoria Hongkong have on the 26th day of August, 1906, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following TRADE MARKS:

(1) The representation of two Chinese children in a state of great joy, one has his hands outstretched towards three bats flying above him and the other is bending forward with hands outstretched towards three cash lying on the ground, on the left-hand side of the Picture are the Characters 歡天喜地 meaning "To Rejoice Heartily and Gladly" and on the bottom of the Picture are the Characters 同字泰行 meaning "TUNG FU TAI Firm."

(2) The representation of a Green Tiger with the Sun Rising behind it, on the right of the Picture are the Characters 上柴 meaning "First Class Match" and on the left are the Characters 綠虎為記 meaning "Green Tiger forms (our) Mark."

in the name of IP WING CHOW, FUNG CHI YUEN, IP KAM KWONG, WONG YAT WAN, and FUNG LAM SANG, trading together as the TUNG FU TAI Firm Victoria aforesaid who claim to be the Sole Proprietors thereof.

The Trade Marks have been used by the Applicant in respect of the following goods in the following Class:

MATCHES in Class 47.

Facsimiles of each Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and of the Undersecretary.

Dated the 8th day of October, 1906.

DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON,

Solicitors for the Applicants.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK, U.S.A., have on the 20th day of July, 1906, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following TRADE MARKS:

(1) The representation of a light-house with the word "SECONY"

(2) The word "SECONY"

in the name of the STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK aforesaid who claim to be the Sole Proprietors thereof.

The Trade Marks have been used by the Applicants in respect of the following goods in the following Class:

Refined Petroleum, for illuminating, heating and power purposes in Class 47.

Facsimiles of each Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and of the Undersecretary.

Dated the 8th day of October, 1906.

DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON,

Solicitors for the Applicants.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SIKH"

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th inst., will be subject to sale.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 5th Dec., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th inst., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1906. 1538

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(Florio and Rubattino United Companies).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CAPRI"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

All Claims must be sent to the Office of the undersigned before Noon on the 15th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th inst., will be subject to sale.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th inst., at 3.30 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1906. 4

S.S. "ARMAND BEHIC"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. "Dordogne" and "Douro," from Havre ex s.s. "Douro" from Bordeaux ex s.s. "F. Morel" in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-morrow, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining undelivered after Monday, the 16th Nov., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent to me on or before the 16th Nov., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, the 16th Nov., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. NALIN, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1906. 2

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SUVERIC."

FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI, AND MANILA.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1906. 8

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"OCEANA,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex s.s. "Himalaya" and "Elate."

From Persian Gulf ex B.T.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional goods will be landed here unless intimation is given to the contrary within 48 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 17th Nov., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1906. 11

PUBLIC-SCHOOL BOYS.

WHY THEY ARE A FAILURE AS COLONIAL OFFICIALS.

BY A DISAPPOINTED COLONIAL.

The "public-school boy" is a purely British production. He bears the stamp of his public-school training through life, no matter what pursuit he may follow or what country may become his home. This stamp of the public-school is difficult to define. It shows in the pinkness and the well-groomed hair. It is discernible in the man's walk, his figure, and in his speech. It is in the out of his clothes and his ideas of pastimes, hobbies, and work. It moulds his manners and behaviour. It is all pervading.

It would be absurd to say that the public-school stamp is not a good one. It is the result of many generations of training in a cultured nation, and represents the ideal arrived at by millions of people in hundreds of years and should, therefore, be the best training to prepare a young man for the demands of life as we know it.

In Britain a public-school training is an immense advantage. Not only is it a necessary qualification for what is known as a "gentleman," but it is the recognised preliminary training for many of the most responsible appointments in our Civil establishment. While regarding the value of this training as unquestioned for home appointments, let us consider its value for Civil appointments abroad, particularly in the Crown Colonies.

POPULARITY IN THE COLONIES.

The Crown Colonies of the Empire are the special preserve of the British public-school boy. In the administration of Colonies which have been granted full responsibility he does not figure at all. This fact is rather curious, and it is remarkable to note that at least one Colony, on receiving the grant of responsible government, has made the removal of the public-school-trained official the first act of its independence. This circumstance appears to suggest that the public-school boy in the Colonies is not popular. This is true. The training which is accepted as the best we can offer to our boys in Britain has proved largely unsatisfactory when these boys become officials in the Colonies. This ought not to be so, particularly as public-school training makes a man a sportsman, and a sportsman is always welcomed in the free and unconventional surroundings of our Colonies. The trouble is that the public-school boy, with all his advantages of training, is not always brought up to be a sportsman, and a sportsman is always welcomed in the free and unconventional surroundings of our Colonies. The trouble is that the public-school boy, with all his advantages of training, is not always brought up to be a sportsman, and a sportsman is always welcomed in the free and unconventional surroundings of our Colonies.

It may be argued that aloofness in an official is a useful quality and makes for purity of administration. This may be so; but are we not entitled to expect something more than purity of administration?

In considering the work of public-school-trained officials abroad we can exclude Australia and Canada because none are to be found there.

In India, on the other hand, they are everywhere; and, though specially trained for the service of that country, the Indian Civil Service's popularity with the subject race is a very recent quality. If we may judge by recent outbreaks and the tone of the different newspapers that echo Hindu thought.

In Egypt, another public-school stronghold, the subject race is daily growing more restless. Reading between the lines of articles written by Egyptians who are leading the clamour for British evacuation, you will detect a certain ill-feeling, not so much against this system of government as against the young British administrators personally.

THE "KINDERGARTEN."

In South Africa, after the war, Lord Milner surrounded himself with a group of brilliant young men from the British universities. They filled the prominent Civil positions, and were not only hard-working and efficient, but in several cases, conspicuously talented. Their lack of sympathy with the people, however, who christened them the "Kindergarten," made them not infrequently unpopular. This unpopularity too, was aroused among their own kindred, the British residents, for at that time the Boers were holding steadily aloof from politics both in the Transvaal and in the Orange River Colony. It would not be too much to say that the unsympathetic attitude of the public school official, as he was called there, the "imported official," was largely responsible for the fact that half the British population in the Transvaal voted in favour of the present Boer control as a preferable form of government.

In British East Africa the settlers and the officials are continually at loggerheads, yet many of the settlers are public-school men themselves. The native population as yet offers no problems for the settlers in their East African state of development. Whatever difficulties and any control. Whatever difficulties of administration arise these are due to friction between the settler population and the officials, for which the latter must be held responsible.

A SUCCESSFUL SYSTEM.

We hear little of the affairs of smaller dependencies, such as Cyprus and British Guiana, but the officials there are caste entirely apart from the people ruled, and quite out of sympathy with such simple ambitions as they possess. In fact, if you survey the whole history of British colonies, you discover that the really successful examples are countries where the public school-trained official is unknown.

It thus appears that a public school training tends to diminish the Briton's natural colonising instinct. In my opinion, it does so; but I have in mind a little herd of territory where they have discovered an excellent system which re-develops it. I refer to the Boerland Protectorate, which is not altogether without its problems, but nevertheless runs smoothly in the charge of officials who are mostly old public school boys. But here appointments to the Civil Service are rarely direct. Candidates have to pass a sort of matriculation, the training consisting of a service of five or six years in the police force as troopers. This is a corps in which a young man has to prove his mettle, and during his service he is brought into close touch with the people of the country.

If public-school training is to produce good officials for our possessions overseas it must be commended in such a way as not to educate men out of all sympathy with people whose lot in life may be cast in a lower sphere. It should be impressed on them that their greater educational advantages are not provided to give them a selfish glow of pride in their own superiority, but greater wisdom and power to understand and sympathise with those less fortunate people over whom they may one day have authority.—Daily Mail.

How to BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Chantante, Last Chantant and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Chantante will enable you to do it. Her Specialises for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

SINGAPORE CLERK'S DEFALCATIONS.

NINE MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT FOR A EUROPEAN.

J. A. Boyes pleaded guilty in the district Court, Singapore, before Mr. E. C. Howard, on the 5th inst., to criminal breach of trust of \$14,000 from Messrs. Pettie and Company, his employers.

Mr. Hastings Rhodes appeared for the Crown and Mr. R. St. J. Braddell for the accused.

Mr. Braddell stated that the accused was only a boy, twenty-four years of age; he came of a good family and had always heretofore borne a good reputation. It was an extremely painful case. He hoped His Honour would pay particular attention to every detail of the case.

Professor Kenny had said in his book on the Outline of Criminal Law that attention should be paid to the temptation which confronted the accused. He had from the beginning determined to plead guilty and had made a clean breast of his whole defalcation to the Deputy Public Prosecutor who would bear witness that everything he had said had proved true. He was allowed to sign per pro for the firm when only 23 years of age and was on a salary of \$18 a month. He was married and had a wife dependent upon him. He had been tempted by another employ of the firm in the first case, to a lunch deal. Counsel believed that this man had been arrested to-day. Subsequently, he engaged in stock gambling, and at one time signed a contract for \$57,000 with a local firm of brokers. Not a cent of his defalcations went into his own pocket, but all of it went to the brokers. Professor Kenny's second point was the age, and the third was as to his ability, as a disposition. The fourth was as to his susceptibility to punishment.

A sentence in prison meant much more to a person of his character than to a clown. His wife and his child were being supported by his father. The last point to be taken into consideration was the evil he had already suffered owing to the judicial proceedings. He had been in prison since July 21 last. He had admitted that the whole amount was \$26,700, though he had been told that all this could not be proved against him. Counsel believed and hoped that civil proceedings would be taken against those who had received this money, and some of it had been received by him. He asked that a short and sharp sentence be imposed upon him, and not such a one as would smother him and spoil his future career.

Mr. Rhodes said that his task was an exceedingly difficult one. It was his duty to point out that accused had made himself liable to a penalty of seven years' rigorous imprisonment. He had admitted candidly having taken over \$26,000, though not nearly all of this could have been proved against him and the sum named in the charge was a retailing something over six thousand dollars. The jurisdiction of the Court in this case would extend only to four years' imprisonment. In regard to the plea of Mr. Braddell, the object of the punishment would not be met if the peculiar circumstances of each individual criminal were solely taken into consideration, but he did not wish to dwell upon the matter and would leave it to His Honour.

The Court sentenced accused to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Braddell stated that date from the day of his arrest. His Honour replied that it must date from the passing of sentence.

CHARGES AGAINST A MANAGER.

Mr. Charles Seone, of No. 6, Chancery Lane, was before the Third Magistrate at Singapore, Mr. Maurice Thundor, on the 5th inst., on two charges of criminal breach of trust as manager for Messrs. Pettie and Company, the sums being \$1,000 and \$1,300.

Accused wanted to engage Counsel and the case was transferred to the District Court. Bail was fixed at \$10,000, two sureties of \$5,000 each. Later the bail was reduced by one-half.

It should be explained, says the Straits Times that these charges date back to the time when the firm of Pettie and Company was not in any way under the control of its founder, who withdrew entirely on going home to Europe, but has returned since his successors, with whom the young man Boyes entered yesterday's case as assistant, went into liquidation. There is much sympathy with Mr. Pettie, whose expectation of a real life of many years' active work in Singapore has been rudely disappointed.

WHAT MAKE'S BAD BLOOD?

Bad blood is a bad thing to have. Everybody knows that it creates disease by poisoning the tissues, the nerves, and the various organs of the body.

Bad Blood means poisonous blood, blood which contains unhealthy matter, or which is so poor that it does not nourish the body as it ought.

Bad blood is made from food after it is digested in the stomach and bowels. Good food, properly digested, makes healthy nourishing blood and a strong healthy body. When you do not digest your food, it lies in your stomach, ferments, and "goes bad." Doxy creates poisons, and if this doxy goes on in your stomach, the poisons are absorbed into your blood.

"The way to prevent it is to help your stomach to digest its food, and this can best be done with Mother Seigel's Syrup, which contains food for the stomach and gentle laxatives for the bowels and has cured more dyspepsias than any other medicine in the world."

"It is now about fourteen years since I began to suffer from indigestion," says Mr. H. Longhurst, of 64, Railway Grove, New Cross, S.E., in a letter dated January 17th, 1906. At first he did not well understand what it was that ailed him, and neglected himself. Then the indigestion led to impurity of blood, and this in turn led to rheumatism. "I suffered horrible tortures," he adds, "and gained no relief until I tried Mother Seigel's Syrup. A course of that medicine immediately relieved me, and by persevering a little with its use I was soon quite free of my painful complaints. Since that time I have occasionally had warning signs of the return of my troubles, but a dose or two of the Syrup never fails to ward them off."

When the digestive organs fail to work efficiently, the body cases to be supplied with pure blood, and the system breaks down. Mother Seigel's Syrup is their unfailing restorer, and should be resorted to without delay.

Mother Seigel's Syrup is now also prepared in Tablet form, and sold as Mother Seigel's Syrup Tablets. Price 2/9 per bottle. 67-4

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR 1908

Copies may be obtained at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" OFFICE or from Booksellers throughout the Far East.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1907.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA SOLE AGENTS.

TO BE OBTAINED EVERYWHERE.

DRINK

"ASAHI" & "SAPPORO" BEER

GUNS.

DIRECT from the Manufacturers at Lowest Prices. 12 bore Double Breach-loaders from 30s. each. Illustrated catalogue of LATEST MODEL Shot Guns, Combination Guns, Sporting Rifles, etc., post free.

C. JAMES & REYNOLDS,

George Street, Minorities, London, E.C., Eng.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KAISHA (MITSUBISHI CO.) COAL DEPARTMENT

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA OCHI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAKO, SHINNEW, and KAMIYAMADA Collieries.

SOLE AGENTS FOR KISHIDAKE, MIYAO, and KIGYO-KOMATSU Coals.

HEAD OFFICE:—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—WAKASAKI, MOJI, KARAISU, WAKAMATSU, KOBE, OSAKA, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HANKOW.

Cable addresses for above: "IWASAKI" Codes: AI, ABC 5th Ed. Western Union.

AGENTS:—YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq. CHINKIANG: Messrs. SHAWING & CO. MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & CO. For Particulars apply to: H. OISHI, Manager, No. 2 Pedder Street, Hongkong, Hongkong, 7th August, 1906. 716

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THORNE'S OLD VAT

THIS VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE OF GREENOCK AND HAS BEEN SOLD AS SUCH SINCE 1851.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILA. A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

RIGAUD'S KANANGA OF JAPAN TOILET WATER

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

RIGAUD & CO. PERFUMERS 8, rue Vivienne, 8 Paris-France

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK, U.S.A., have on the 20th day of July, 1906, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following TRADE MARKS:

(1) The representation of a light-house with the word "SECONY"

(2) The word "SECONY"

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DELHI	Nov. 14th	See Special
SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE	SICILIA	On 22nd	Freight and
and YOKOHAMA	Capt. C. W. Watkins, R.N.R.	Nov.	Passage.
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA	About 28th	Freight and
	Capt. W. Hayward	Nov.	Passage.
LONDON and ANTWERP	SOMALI	On 2nd	Freight and
VIA SINGAPORE, PEN- ANG, COLOMBO	Capt. A. G. Cabell, R.N.R.	Dec.	Passage.
SAID and MARSHALLS			

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HONGKONG and HAIPHONG	"HUPEH"	On 17th Nov., 8 A.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 17th Nov., 4 P.M.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 17th Nov., 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 18th Nov., 4 P.M.
AMOI and SHANGHAI	"WANCHANG"	On 18th Nov., 4 P.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	On 20th Nov., 4 P.M.
MANILA ZAMBOANGA, THURS- DAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIBENS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, with Transshipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH	"CHANGSHA"	On 21st Nov., 4 P.M.

MANILA STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accom-
modation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining
Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light through-
out and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked
through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo
on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND
AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
Hongkong, 12th November, 1908.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AGENTS.

11

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,
to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British
Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean,
Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports,
and all North and South American Ports.
Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to
Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.	HOMeward.
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. SCANDIA ... 18th Nov.	S.S. SENEGAMBIA ... 17th Nov.
S.S. ISTRIA ... 5th Dec.	S.S. SEGOVIA ... 6th Dec.
S.S. BARCELONA ... 17th Dec.	FOR MARSHALLS, HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. ANDALUSIA ... 27th Dec.	S.S. SITHONIA ... 8th Dec.
S.S. SAXONIA ... 9th Jan., 09	FOR MARSHALLS, HAVRE & HAMBURG:
	S.S. SCANDIA ... 22nd Dec.

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong, 12th November, 1908.

Hongkong Office.

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INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TIENTSIN VIA WEIHAI	"CHIPSING"	Friday, 13th Nov., Noon.
WEI & CHEFOO	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 13th Nov., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"WOSANG"	Sunday, 15th Nov., 11 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"HONGSANG"	Thursday, 19th Nov., Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 20th Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KORE & MOI	"NAMSANG"	Saturday, 21st Nov., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"POOKSANG"	Friday, 27th Nov., 1 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "POOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for
Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing
a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan. If passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe,
these vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout
with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin
and Newchwang.

Telephone No. 61

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 13th November, 1908.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

16

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, "BUJUN MARU"		SUNDAY, 15th Nov.,
AMOI & FOCHOW	Capt. Y. Fushino	at 8 A.M.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMUUI VIA SWATOW, "JOSHIN MARU"		SUNDAY, 15th Nov.,
AMOI	Capt. Y. KAWABAKI	at 8 A.M.

These new Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class
Passengers and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Cabins Amidships
Unrivaled Table

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch
Office, Second Floor, No. 1 Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1908.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

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CHARGEURS REUNIS FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY. HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

OUTWARD via SUEZ:—Antwerp, Dunkirk, La Pallice, Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Colombo,
Singapore, Hongkong, China, Japan, (Peking Tientsin), Kobe, Yokohama.
GAKO to HONGKONG in 30 DAYS.
NAPLES to HONGKONG in 23 DAYS.

Unique Opportunity to make a Tour in North China and Japan with Great Speed,
Safety and Comfort.

TRANS-PACIFIC:—Victoria (B.C.) Vancouver, Seattle, San Francisco.
CONNECTING WITH CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Freight to Overland via Vancouver

Yokohama to VANCOUVER 18 DAYS

YOKOHAMA to LONDON and PARIS 28 DAYS

HOMeward via MAGELLAN STRAITS:—Maricao, River Plate, Brazil, La Pallice, Liverpool.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

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—AMIRAL DUPRE ... 11th Jan. 09

—New Twin Screw, 16,000 tons Displacement, 1st Class accommodation, Splendidly
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Hongkong, 12th November, 1908.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES 1908.
MARSHALLS, LONDON and	KANAGAWA MARU	WED'DAY, 25th Nov.,
ANTWERP, via SINGA-	Capt. N. Ohno	at Daylight
PORE, PENANG, HAKATA MARU	Tons 6169	WED'DAY, 9th Dec.
COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	Capt. T. Mural	at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. and S' IYO MARU	Tons 6320	Nov., at 4 P.M.
SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI,	S' KAGA MARU	TUESDAY, 8th
MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,	Capt. S. Ishikawa	Dec., at 4 P.M.
and YOKOHAMA	Capt. G. S. Laprak	FRIDAY, 27th Nov.,
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	NIKKO MARU	at Noon
ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE	Capt. T. Sekine	THURSDAY, 24th Dec.,
and BRISBANE	Capt. A. E. Moses	at Noon
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE,	WAKAMIYA MARU	FRIDAY, 13th
and COLOMBO	Capt. T. Yamawaki	November
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SADO MARU	SATURDAY, 14th Nov.,
	Capt. Geo. Anderson	at Daylight
NAGASAKI, KOBE and	NIKKO MARU	WED'DAY, 25th Nov.,
YOKOHAMA	Capt. A. E. Moses	at Noon
SHANGHAI and KOBE	TAKASAKI MARU	THURSDAY, 26th
	Capt. A. Mocker	November

* Omitting Yokohama.

† Fitted with Marconi's System of Wireless Telegraphy.
† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada
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T. KUSUMOTO,

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1908.

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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
MARSHALLS, HAVRE and	"CANTON"	20th November.
BALTIC PORTS	"SIAM"	29th November.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"SIAM"	29th November.
MARSHALLS, HAVRE and	"SIAM"	End of December.
COPENHAGEN		

For Further Particulars, apply to
Hongkong, 12th November, 1908.

MELOHERS & CO.

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HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between
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Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDERS carried. All the most up-to-
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CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 14th Nov., Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 21st Nov., Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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GENERAL MANAGERS.

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REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	First half of Nov.	JAVA	First half of Nov.
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half of Nov.	AMOI	Second half of Nov.
TJULATJAP	SHANGHAI	First half of Nov.	JAVA	Second half of Nov.
TJIKINI	JAPAN	Second half of Nov.	JAVA	Second half of Nov.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	Second half of Nov.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Nov.
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half of Dec.	JAVA	First half of Dec.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for
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Hongkong

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R.N., HongkongBramble, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut.
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Smith, HongkongMoonraker, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns,
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Lieut-Comdr. J. White, West RiverSandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240
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RiverSnipe, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p.,
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Rear Admiral Stokes, HongkongTeal, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut.
Comdr. H. L. Godfre, YangtzeThistle, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut.
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Width of Entrance on Bottom ... 77
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 31

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Extreme Length ... 571 feet
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